

Arlington Advocate.



C. S. PARKER & SON, Proprietor.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Single Copies 5 Cents.

Vol. xlvi.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918.

No. 37

CASCARA TABLETS, 5 grain, 25c. 100 in a bottle.

SARSAPARILLA TONIC, for the blood, 75c.

BEEF WINE and IRON, 1 pint bottle, 75c.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE COM. \$1 a bottle.

(A Good Bracer)

REXALL LIVER SALTS, 25c and 50c a bottle.

BATHING CAPS, 35c to \$1.00.

SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE, 25c a bottle.

SODA FOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

COLLEGE ICES, all kinds.

ICE CREAM SODAS

ICE CREAM TO TAKE OUT --- 50c a quart.

Our own make. Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

GROSSMITH'S COR. PHARMACY

MEN WANTED

to work on ice teams

GOOD PAY STEADY WORK

Apply to

Arlington-Belmont Ice Company

26 Pond Lane, Arlington, Mass.

COAL

At Lowest Market Price

PEIRCE & WINN CO.

SOAPS WILL BE HIGHER

Buy a stock now as they will surely be higher owing to scarcity of fats and extra taxes.

Good Soap Best Health Guard

All well known makes in stock. Prices Right.

The Whittemore Pharmacy.

ROBERT W. MURPHY, Proprietor 653 MASS. AVENUE, ARLINGTON

REGARDLESS OF THEIR STATE

Send us the dresses that seem to be soiled beyond redemption and we will entirely restore the appearance of freshness and newness again. No matter how much you have been disappointed by the slip shod work of other dry cleaners give us a trial without prejudice and compare our most moderate prices with others.

Agent for Bayburn Cleansing Shop.

J. D. ROSIE TAILOR

637 Mass. Ave., Arlington. Tel. 532-1111

Established 1841

J. Henry Hartwell & Son, UNDERTAKERS

Will attend to all duties connected with our profession.

A LADY ATTENDANT, WHEN DESIRED.

AUTOMOBILE HEARSE.

Office and Warerooms, 4 MEDFORD STREET

ARLINGTON, MASS.

Telephone Conn. Office 127-W; Res. 127-R

Residence and Night Call, 792 Mass. Avenue.

Branch Office, 35 PARK AVE., Arlington Hts.

INSURE WITH HILLIARD

BEST COMPANIES—LOWEST RATES.

Call him up—Telephone 1164.

Arlington, Mass.

679 Massachusetts Ave.,

WAR RELIEF NOTES.

There were one hundred and three enrolled at the meeting on Tuesday.

Sons of Veterans Aux. No. 45, Charles V. Marsh camp, through its treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Rich, has given the Red Cross ten dollars.

Mrs. Wm. P. Newman is still ready to fill orders for the porch bags. She has many attractive pictures from which to choose to decorate the same.

Mrs. George Rugg has put together two more afghans which have been turned into the Red Cross. Mrs. Frank C. Frost has knit two strips for afghans which she has also given to the Red Cross.

Remember the knitting committee is at the old Town Hall all day Tuesday, also Wednesday evening from 7 until 8, and on Thursday morning.

In spite of the fact that we are told knitted socks are not needed, the Red Cross has sent the local branch orders to knit 900 socks for this month. Your work is needed. Do not stop knitting.

The knitting committee requests that all socks should measure across the foot between eleven and one half and twelve inches when completed. Please wash and press the socks before turning them in. There is a large quota of socks to be filled this month. Please knit steadily. The socks are needed. The knitting committee has reliable directions for knitting socks that it will be glad to give any who wish them.

Miss Doris Allen has just graduated from one of the Red Cross Institutes for home service and civilian relief, and is now waiting call for service. This home service and civilian relief is proving a wonderful help to the families of the soldiers. At a recent conference in Washington it was stated that two hundred thousand families had been assisted since the United States went into this war through this organization. Arlington has such an organization and stands ready to assist when called upon.

Four very interesting letters were read at the meeting on Tuesday. One from D. Thomas Percy, Jr., who has been on duty at base hospital No. 36 and has recently been gassed and wounded while caring for the wounded on the battlefield in this last great drive. It is printed in this paper in another column. Two more came from the Peirce boys, Horace and Corporal Arthur Peirce, both sons of Warren A. Peirce. Horace is fighting in France and Corporal Arthur Peirce is now in camp in France. The fourth was from Avery Claffin, not an Arlington boy, but a former ambulance driver in France, now assisting Bernard Fay in Red Cross work. The letter from Corp. Peirce is also printed in these columns this week.

SUGAR REGISTRATION.

Have you secured your sugar card? If not go at once to "Our Liberty Cottage," on Mass. avenue, where Miss Buttrick and her assistants are there to attend to this matter. Some two thousand have already been given out, but this is estimated as only about half the number who should have the cards in Arlington in order to secure sugar from their store-keepers where they trade.

LEND A HAND.

The Arlington soldiers at Camp Devens, granted a few days furlough to visit their friends, have had to pay exorbitant prices to taxi drivers for transportation. These furloughs are in the main issued on Saturday. Mr. C. A. LeBreque proposed to correct this by making "one man's necessity the other man's opportunity" by giving the soldier boys free transportation as far as is possible. He will have his machine in front of Town Hall on the forenoon of Saturday, Aug. 24th, and invites all who own machines and are willing to aid in his enterprise to meet him there. He hopes several owners of autos will join him, go to Camp Devens, and bring back soldiers who have leave of absence. One of the things worth living for is the opportunity it gives one to be helpful to others. Helpfulness and kindness pay big dividends.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mrs. George E. Tobey of Lake St. received word Thursday morning that her father, Albert Needham, had been instantly killed that morning at the railroad crossing in Ashburnham, Mass. Mr. Needham has a wide circle of friends here who will be pained at hearing of his death.

He was the proprietor of Needham's Arlington express in the early 70's and conducted the business until a nearly fatal accident at the Water street crossing, some thirty years ago, obliged him to retire to a farm he had purchased at Ashburnham. He was a charter member of Post 36, G. A. R., and a member of Bethel Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., and his genial disposition made him ever a welcome companion. Mr. Needham's wife was deceased a few years ago, and he made his home with a daughter, Mrs. Walter Hutchinson. The other members of his family are Mrs. George Tobey of Belmont, Stanley Needham of Lynn and Edwin, whose home is at Ashburnham.

ARLINGTON BOY WOUNDED.

Word has been received by Mrs. Josephine A. Frame, of 99 Claremont avenue, that her son Vernon R. Frame, was wounded August 14. He enlisted with the McLean Kilties, a Canadian regiment, a year ago last June. He is a graduate of Arlington High school and his mother has lived in Arlington eighteen years. Mrs. Frame has three sons. A younger son, Arthur E. Frame, enlisted with the 26th Canadian Battalion three years ago. He was wounded and sent home a year ago.

John's Episcopal church in this town, retiring in 1912, since which time they have resided at 25 Wellington street.

=Rufus W. Blake, proprietor of the Yerxa & Yerxa grocery store, is with his wife and daughter taking a two weeks' vacation. He is in the vicinity of Rangeley Lakes.

=Mrs. Edith B. Gay, the courteous and genial proprietor of the News Agency, is entertaining Miss W. E. Gay of Worcester, Mass., at the latter's home on Orchard Ter.

=Word has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Reed that their son Corporal Kenneth C. Reed, has arrived safely overseas. Corp. Reed is in Battery F, 302nd regiment Field Artillery.

=Mrs. George W. Yale and two children, are at Allerton, Mass.

=Miss Carolyn Higgins of Swan street, is at St. Johnsbury, Vt., for a few weeks' vacation.

=Mrs. O. H. Pitcher and little daughter will pass the remainder of the vacation at North Woodstock, N. H.

=Mrs. Leonard Brooks Saville and year old daughter are at Edgartown, Mass., for two weeks. Mr. Saville spent a week with his family.

=Some one thought there was a fire and so pulled the nearest box. This was the occasion of the alarm from box 45 at 5:30, Tuesday morning.

=Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Churchill and their daughter Dean Churchill, were the guests of the William A. Mullers on a week-end auto trip to Center Ossipee, N. H.

=Lieut. K. L. MacLean is at his home on Fairview avenue on a short leave of absence, after which he will go to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he will be stationed for duty.

=Private William J. Sweeney, Jr. spent a five day furlough this past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Sweeney, of 18 Swan Pl. Private Sweeney is stationed at Camp Upton, N. Y., and is in the Medical Corps.

=Aug. 18 the Arlington police answered a call from Detroit officers and at the car barns at Arlington heights arrested three men wanted for stealing corn from the farm of Thomas O'Connor. They were turned over to the Bedford officers.

=Mrs. D. T. Torrey who makes her home with Mrs. Coleman, is passing the entire summer at Brattleboro, Vt. Her sister Mrs. E. E. Cook who makes her home with her son Mr. Stanley E. Cook, of Hillside avenue, is also at Brattleboro.

=Mr. Thomas Ryan, foreman of the A. C. Hill farm in Belmont, is taking his well earned annual vacation. Leaving Arlington in his new touring car accompanied by his three daughters, he intends spending a prolonged holiday at Oak Bluffs.

=Rev. Ralph A. Sherwood, pastor of the historic First Baptist church of Salem, will be the preacher at the First Baptist Church, next Sunday at 10:30. Mr. Sherwood is one of the most successful of the younger pastors, and will be well worth hearing.

=Last Saturday Isaac Myers of Boston tried his hand at driving a newly bought auto. He drove to Arlington and all went well until he started to pass under the bridge at Brattle station. Here he struck a telegraph pole. The driver escaped uninjured; not so the machine.

=In a recent letter from Horace Peirce, written to his father, Warren A. Peirce, he has enclosed a label taken from a Boche's overcoat, which has the number of the Boche on it. He writes he has had some pretty exciting times in this last "hitch" and while it is a good deal of fun

=Early Monday morning two automobiles, one owned by A. S. Littlewood of Medford and the other by F. B. Kimball of 39 North Market street, Boston, were in collision at the junction of Mystic and Chestnut streets. Both machines were damaged considerably, but no one was injured.

=There will be registration on Saturday, August 24, of all young men who have attained the age of twenty-one years since June 5, 1918. Registration will be held at the headquarters of the Local Board, in Town Hall, from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. This is a call that must be heeded or serious consequences will follow.

=Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Swan of Woodland street, with daughter Evelyn, last week were touring the Adirondacs, taking in the famous Ausable Chasm and other points of interest. The return trip as planned was across Vermont and home through the Connecticut valley. The conveyance was the well known "Hudson" touring car.

=On Tuesday, August 20, Rev. James and Mrs. Yeames quietly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding with a family gathering at the home of their son, Harold A. Yeames, 41 Brantwood Road, ten members of the family being present. Of eight children, six are living and there are nine grand-children. Mr. and Mrs. Yeames were married in 1868, at Folkestone, England, but have been residents of this country since 1884. For about fourteen years Mr. Yeames was rector of St.

crane who had paid the price for not understanding, and Malcolm was commended for having carried out his orders to the letter.

=Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Emus are welcoming the arrival of a second son, born August 18th.

=The family of M. Ernest Moore has returned from Monument Beach where they have been passing the greater part of the summer.

=Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kidder of Addison street leave the latter part of this week to visit the mother of Mr. Kidder, Mrs. Loring, who resides in Maine.

=Miss Ethel Wellington has been at Holderness, N. H. for this week. Later she will go to Kennebunkport, Me., where she will be the guest of her brother, Mr. Arthur J. Wellington and family.

=The friends of Mr. John W. White, of Mass. avenue, have been glad to receive such encouraging news of his improvement. They are now rejoicing at the prospect of his leaving the hospital soon.

=Mrs. William K. Cook left Arlington on Thursday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Raymond Purnell at Bridgewater, Mass., for a few days. The trip was made over the road in the Cooks' automobile.

=Miss Florence Teel, who is in Dr. Charles A. Thomas' office, where she is a valued assistant, is taking a much needed two weeks' rest from her duties which she is spending at Seaside Camp, Conanicut, R. I.

=Word has been received that Lt. Louis W. Ross has been gassed while in the first line trenches, somewhere in France. Ross is with the Rainbow Division, which has been doing such wonderful work. He has been through some thrilling experiences. This is the second time that Lt. Ross has been obliged to go to a hospital to recuperate from accident. He has been in France just a year. Lt. Ross was a popular member of Arlington High school, especially active in athletics, and his friends here are interested in him and hope to hear good news of his condition.

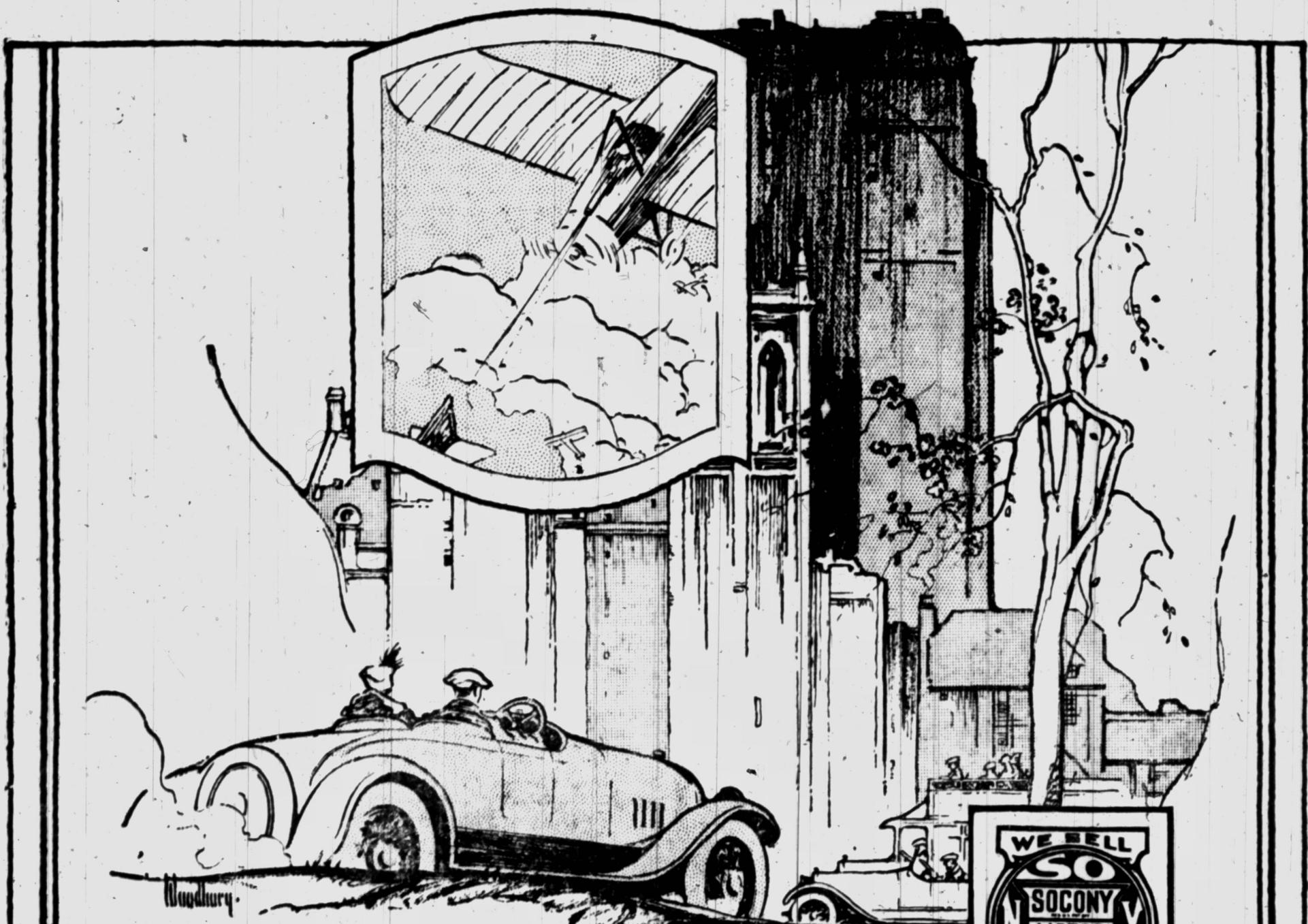
=David Goldstein of 65 Devon St., Roxbury, while driving his automobile on Mass. avenue, near Lake St. Tuesday evening, struck George F. Johnson of Somerville. Johnson escaped without serious injury. Patrolman Donovan, who investigated the case, found that Goldstein was operating his car without a license or registration. The man was taken to the police station and later allowed to go after hiring a registered operator to drive his car.

=The funeral of Patrick Hennessey who died Aug. 14th was held last Saturday morning at his late home 303 Broadway. A high mass of requiem was celebrated in St. Agnes' Church and was largely attended. The members of the firm and employees of the Peirce & Winn Company, where the deceased was employed for a number of years, and of the Cemetery Department of the town attended the service and acted as escort from the house to the church and then to St. Paul's Cemetery. The bearers were Dennis Hurley, Patrick Scannell, John W. McCarthy, Edward Ahern, Martin Quinn and Thomas McCarthy.

=The funeral services of the late Eleanor A. Negley, widow of William H. Negley, was held Saturday afternoon Aug. 17th at 2:30 from the home of her niece, Miss Ethel Wellington, 16 Maple street. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Charles H. Watson of Belmont, but the former pastor of Mrs. Negley, when he was minister of the First Baptist church of Arlington. Dr. Watson's intimate acquaintance with the personality of the deceased made it possible for him to bring a comforting message to the relatives relative to her life well spent in Christian service. There were vocal selections by Mr. Glines of Somerville. The interment was in the Old Burying Ground, on Pleasant street.

=Mr. C. S. Parker, with the Misses Parker, accompanied the H. B. Woods on an automobile trip to Maine the latter part of last week. The party left Arlington Friday afternoon, Aug. 16th, and stopped in Portland over night. The next morning they continued their journey to Long Cove Point, where most of the party remained until Wednesday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Davis, of Newton, Mass., at the Davises' summer cottage, which is delightfully located on a slightly point looking across to Monhegan Island. The trip down was made along the shore, touching the many beaches. The only drawback to the trip was the one hour and a half wait in Bath, at the ferry landing to be taken across on the ferry.

=Emile T. Rumpp, of 64 Freeman street, Arlington, is the authorized agent to recruit members for the Souvenez-vous, which was founded in Paris, in 1916. This patriotic league would like to see an economic boycott of Germany stated by all the Allies to counteract the preferential treatment that Germany hopes to extort from us at the end of the war. Mr. Leo Lefebvre is delegate general for the United States



Savings that Mount Up

SO-CO-NY gasoline gives you so many extra miles per gallon that the saving you effect over the use of inferior gasoline will help our aviators and all our forces over there. Such savings these days mount up. They help to win the war. The mock economy of inferior gas—like all false saving, is real waste.

SO-CO-NY is clean, powerful, quick starting and reliable. Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY Sign. Buy wisely. Buy SO-CO-NY. It's gasoline thrift.

Thrift Buying Here
Means Swift Flying There

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE.

MEMORY THAT WILL LAST

French Gratitude to America Is Deeply Engraved on the Hearts of Her People.

Kathleen Norris, writing in the Woman's Home Companion, gives an imaginary conversation with a young French girl describing the coming of the American soldiers to France as she is supposed to remember it:

"And men—to stand beside our men—from America! I remember standing at the chateau gateway on a bright November afternoon and seeing them come up the road. Soldiers! We were used to soldiers! But these were different. Grandmère was with me, we had been here all the time."

"They came along, in the streaming afternoon sunlight, and they smiled and waved at me. 'They are the Americans!' grandmère said, and she began to cry softly. 'God bless them—God bless them!' she whispered, over and over. And that night, as you know, we had their officers at the chateau, and one of them told me he also had a daughter, not much younger than I, and that her name was Virginie."

"I don't know why—for, God knows, there were hard times, and dark times, ahead. But from that moment I felt—hope. Child that I was, I seemed to see, behind those marching men, the big and generous nation that was dedicating itself to their service, the women everywhere, with their sewing and cooking, saving and planning, their letters and their prayers—all one in their work for an ideal beside which the comfort and the ease of this generation was as nothing!"

REAL JOB, THAT OF THE "UMP"

Man Who Holds Indicator in Professional Ball Game Surely Has No "Soft Snap."

There are those who will scoff at the idea that umpiring a ball game is work, but let these, just once, stand out in the broiling sun of July or August and judge a two-hour game, while watched intently every moment by two keen-eyed managers, thirty or forty players, as familiar with the rules as the indicator holders, and several thousand excited, restless and shouting spectators, every one of whom is anxious to detect some slip in judgment upon the part of the man in blue. Let them labor for that length of time without encouragement, but with shouts of disapproval ringing in their ears at frequent intervals, or have several players step on their toes with their spiked shoes, while making threats and referring in slighting terms to every one connected

with them from their remotest ancestry down to the present period, and they will be ready not only to admit but to make affidavit that the umpire actually works.—Leslie's Magazine.

Aerial Tank.

An aerial tank has been invented and put into practical use by Italian soldiers who have astounded the world by their extraordinary feats in mountain warfare. An Austrian machine gun emplacement was so situated on a mountain side that it poured a harassing fire into an Italian post.

The Austrian position was unassassable by ordinary means, but it was necessary that it be wiped out. A "Teleferic" car, many of which are operated by the Italians across chasms and up mountain sides, was armored and equipped with machine guns. Volunteers were called for, and from the many who responded two were chosen to man the guns. This improvised aerial dreadnaught was then swung out across the valley. After one or two exploration trips at a dizzy height, the men in the car finally located the Austrian post and quickly put it out of action.

Salvage.

The following letter was written by the wife of a man fighting overseas to a member of the Salvage club, an official organization for preventing war waste:

"Dear Sir: I called at your office on Wednesday at one o'clock, but was told you were engaged on salvage, and that I could not see you. I wanted to ask you about Bert's teeth what he lost at the front in the mud—do I still have to keep up the payments of them on the installment plan? I feel quite sure that your Salvage club what they talks about would have the matter put right if you would only mention it. Yours respectfully ——."—London Tit-Bits.

Speed Indicators.

A useful instrument, especially in clouds, is the air speed indicator. This tells the pilot his speed through the air. It also helps him to know whether he is rising or descending. For instance, if the speed of the machine flying level is 100 miles an hour, any speed registered above that will show that the machine is coming down, and anything below it that the machine is climbing. The difference in speeds will show to what extent the craft is descending or climbing. There is also a proper fore-and-aft level to indicate climb and descend, but for various technical reasons the pilot usually depends on the air speed indicator.

Jerusalem Enjoys "Movies."

The moving picture has acquired a sudden and enormous popularity in

TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS AT NIGHT

Handicaps of Fog and Darkness Have Been Overcome by Development of New Process.

Neither fog nor darkness handicaps the supereyes of the war department signal corps' cameras, according to Edward Hungerford, who describes the remarkable progress of wartime aerial photography in Everybody's. He gives some interesting examples:

"I have seen a photograph of a waning moon over Rome—taken by the new process. It is the first real picture of the moon that I have ever seen, although I formerly attempted the thing myself. Most of the moonlight pictures that one sees are 'fakes,' made by photographing the sun in various unusual and artistic phases. But this was real. One could see the tiny pools of water standing in the uneven places of the flagging, the flickering street lamps at the corner. A picture whose reality almost makes it uncanny. And the photographer who took the picture in the rain was arrested by a gendarme as being mentally unsound. He was only released when he took a picture of the lieutenant at the police station and proved beyond a question that he could make good portraits by artificial light."

"I have seen photographs made by this new process from the front row of a theater balcony during the progress of the play; others made in church during vespers and illuminated entirely by the candles upon the high altar. The process is very new and it is very wonderful. Moreover, it is susceptible of adaptation to night observation, both from airplanes and upon the ground."

Shipbuilding in a Dry Dock.

It has been proposed that concrete ships be built in a floating dry dock, the principal advantage being that the forms could be retained in the dock so they could be used immediately after launching, for another ship. The launching would be effected by withdrawing the outer forms slightly and sinking the dry dock until the ship floated on its own bottom.

This would avoid severe launching strains, and would permit of launching the boat while the concrete was still "green." Hence there would be a reduction in the period of construction.—Scientific American.

SPIRIT OF AMERICA TODAY

Veteran's Pathetic Gift Showed That His Heart Still Beat High With Patriotic Fervor.

An old man, thin and bent with the years of hardships plainly marking his wrinkled face, stood on a station platform at an Indiana town recently as a train bearing a party of young men registrants to Camp Taylor stopped. The old man wore a faded blue uniform, the badge of the Civil war. He had a message for the young men who were to be enrolled in Uncle Sam's great army, and soon he was surrounded by a group of young fellows.

"I wasn't counting on getting to talk to so many of you boys," he told them tremulously. "I just came down to give something to one of Uncle Sam's new soldiers."

He drew a parcel from under his coat and opening it displayed a pair of almost perfectly knitted socks. "They ain't much for my country," he apologized, "but they will help some young fellow to fight better. These don't look like much for a soldier to give, but I knitted them myself and I bought the yarn out of my pension money."

A thin fellow got the socks because the old soldier thought he would need them most. The train pulled out and the little old soldier went back home to knit another pair of socks for another young soldier.

Then the Fight Started.

Three men emerged from a Sixth avenue wet goods establishment last night. They were apparently the best of friends. One said: "Well, Doyle, I'm glad we are all Irish. But let me tell you, the best men come from Limerick." Doyle said he didn't know about that. "I'm from Kerry!" And immediately a fight started. The third man declared he was from Kilkenny. "And no Kilkenny man stood by when there was any fighting to be done, begorra!" And when the three were pulled apart by three cops they were a sight to behold. It was hard to tell from the appearance of the three which county in Ireland produced the best men.

New York Times.

Suede and Leather Costs.

Suede and leather are the best materials for sport clothes, because they both look and wear so well. Suits of suede in gray or tan have three-quarter coats, a skirt which buttons down the front, and can be made into a cape. The coats are Norfolk, either unlined or lined with silk. For motoring are the leather coats, lined in flannel, in three-quarter lengths. Trench coats in dark worsteds are also very much in demand.

HERE'S ANOTHER FROG STORY

New Yorker's Experience Seems to Corroborate Tale Told by the Kaiser's Press Agent.

This is the time of the year when fish stories are permissible, so the kaiser's press agent cannot be blamed for pulling that one about the frogs croaking in such deafening fashion that they enabled the Germans to bring up their batteries without being discovered by the allies. Hank Newman, who invented the famous "snapper" elixir, partly bears out the statement made by the Hun war correspondent. He knows all the habits of the Johnny Crapauds and he declares that they can make some noise when they begin to croak. "I don't know anything about those bloodthirsty frogs of the Chemin des Dames, however," explained M. Newman. "But down in Ozone Park, where I live, there is a frog pond, and hundreds of them live a quiet, peaceful life. In fact, the frogs down my way are musical, for they lull the native to sleep. There is one big fellow, however, who has a high pitched voice. I named him Caruso because he warbles louder than any in the flock. For some time Caruso and me were quite chummy. As soon as he heard my alarm clock go off at five in the morning, he would come to my window and sing a roundelay, which indicated that he was hungry. That was when I had daylight work. Now I'm on nights and don't get to bed until three in the morning. And for the past three weeks Caruso and his entire chorus made sleep impossible for me, so I found it necessary to move far from the frog pond."—New York Sun.

SLOUCH HAT OUT OF FAVOR

Picturesque Headgear No Longer Worn by American Soldiers on the Fighting Fronts.

The slouch hat has for many years been regarded in Europe as distinctively American, although for as many years it has been no more commonly worn in the United States than in the British Isles, and over a considerable part of the continent. Nevertheless, the typical American is almost invariably pictured in a soft hat, and the soft hats worn by the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces to France helped to sustain the tradition. In the Civil war the soldiers of the North wore caps. Soft hats were chosen for soldiers operating against the Indians on the plains because they were supposed to afford greater protection than caps from the glare. They became a regulation head covering for the army in the Spanish-American war, and, because they matched the khaki uniform, they have been in use ever since. Now, however, General Pershing is said to have decided that these hats must be discarded in favor of brimless and peakless caps, and the reason for the proposed change is characteristic of the period that has introduced into war so many innovations. The rim of the soft hat throws a shadow on the periscope used in the trenches so as to interfere with sighting by the wearer; also, when worn by tall men, the crown may be seen above the parapets by the enemy; also, a gas mask can be adjusted much more quickly over a brimless and peakless cap.

WAR HELPED ZINC INDUSTRY

Remarkable Impetus Given to the Mining and Refining of the Mineral in Japan.

The high-water mark in the development of zinc mining and refining in Japan has been reached since the outbreak of the present war. Zinc was first mined in a commercial way in 1897, but even as late as 1911 the output was still only about 10,000 tons. The refining of the ore was not started on a large scale until 1914. The rising quotations of the metal in the markets gave the industry great impetus in Japan, so that in 1915 21,000 tons of refined goods and in 1916 45,000 tons were produced. It is estimated that the production in 1917 totaled some 65,000 tons. It is said that the refineries can produce as high as 100,000 tons a year, but as this takes some 250,000 tons of zinc ore the problem before Japan is to obtain 200,000 tons of ore in foreign markets, as only 50,000 tons are mined in Japan. In the past Japan has bought ore from China, Australia and Russia, the greater part of the ore, however, coming from Australia. It has been reported that Great Britain plans a refinery in Australia in order to produce zinc in that portion of her empire. If true, this, it is said, may force Japan to seek her raw material in some other market.

Not for Me, but of Me.

Moses Selig has been in business for a long time but never until recently had he received a purely business letter from a small granddaughter. The letter was sent by his granddaughter, Evelyn Hahn, who formerly lived in Indianapolis, and was as follows:

"Dearest Grandpa: This is a business note. . . . I am selling Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Please buy of me, not for me, and help me to receive a position in the army of thrift workers. Send me a check if you will, payable to cash, and I will send you the stamps. You will oblige and help me very much. Much love."

It is needless to say that Mr. Selig regarded this as one of the most important business notes he ever received.—Indianapolis News.

And the German Dropped.

An American aviator, forced to land within the German lines and taken prisoner, returned a few days afterward to American headquarters, safe and sound, in his own machine.

The commanding German officer informed him they were after certain information and had decided to send him up in his own machine accompanied by a German officer, who would shoot him if he deviated from orders.

He took his machine up, his German companion sitting beside him with a drawn revolver at his ribs.

He said: "I determined that the German officer should never return, even if it cost me my own life. I was thinking how I could do it, when I realized that the man beside me was not strapped in. I looped the loop."

Naughty Mamma's Boy.

My husband, who is at Camp Sherman, wrote home and told us this joke: the boys played on a "mamma's boy" who was the goat of the whole company. One night while he was over to that. "I'm from Kerry!" And immediately a fight started. The third man declared he was from Kilkenny. "And no Kilkenny man stood by when there was any fighting to be done, begorra!" And when the three were pulled apart by three cops they were a sight to behold. It was hard to tell from the appearance of the three which county in Ireland produced the best men.

Now Has Third Officer Husband. To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's recent brides. She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when she was married to Capt. Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago. Her third husband is also a British officer.

Honest Bones.

Bones Jones always was a sport. Before Bones came into the navy as a ship's cook he won many a roll with the old ivories. One day a judge fined him \$5 for some chickens Bones stole on Monday night, whereupon Bones replied, "Make it \$30, Judge, and that'll be up to and including Saturday night, suh."—Our Navy.

BLOUSES FOR ALL

Separate Outside Garment Has Recognized Advantages.

Waistcoat, Cuirass and Ornamental Blouses Are Among the Styles for Various Tastes.

There are still women who wear separate skirts and blouses without a pretense that the two belong to each other.

There are still women who wear coats with white or colored blouses that end at the waistline and are joined to the skirt under a leather belt or one of the material.

It may be that this fashion will never die out, but the impulse toward medievalism in dress has continually acted against the division of the costume at the waistline by the joining together of two colors.

The students of dress and those who are in the higher strata of dressmaking, asserts correspondent, have observed this medievalism for the last three years. They have preached it to women whose eyes did not see it, but sometimes the seeds of reform have fallen on stony ground.

Women of middle age, who have gradually developed a thickened waistline, are the ones who insist most upon the separate blouse which ends at the waist, and this is as it should not be. They are the ones who beyond cavil should cling to medievalism in their clothes and wear the tunic, the skirt, the blouse that reaches to the hips.

The small waist is taboo, and since it is so, women should accept the fact that the straight figure needs a straight line of clothing. They apologize for their inartistic manner of dressing by saying that a white shirtwaist is so comfortable. But why should its comfort be greater when it is cut off at the waist than when it is allowed to hang outside the skirt?

If a jury had to decide on this question there would be no dissenting voice. The artists of the world have always pleaded that thick-waisted women wear the kind of clothes that lengthen the line from the shoulder instead of shortening it and cutting the figure in two, as though it were a piece of broken sculpture that had been badly put together.

From the appearance of clothes this season it looks as though women are actually beginning to see the advantages of the separate outside blouse. It is sold by the shops, it is made by dressmakers and it is worn by women who have heretofore never allowed their thoughts to wander outside of the conventional blouse tucked in at the waistline and finished with a belt.

There are waistcoat blouses to go under suits which give a straight line from the collar bone down; there are cuirass blouses that stretch from shoulder to hip in an attenuated line, with long, tight sleeves and roll-over collars; there are ornamental separate blouses, for young girls or those who have slim figures, which are cut in the shape of a peasant's blouse and lightly girdled at the waist.

FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS



ARLINGTON SOCIETIES.

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

H. A. Phinney, President; Elbert L. Churchill, Treasurer; O. W. Whittemore, Clerk. Meetings: Second Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m. Office Hours: Daily, Saturday excepted 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Second Tuesday in each month 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5, 7 to 9:30 p. m.

ARLINGTON FIVE-CENT SAVINGS BANK.

Bank Building, corner of Mass. Ave. and Pleasant St. George Hill, President; Wilson D. Clark, Jr., Treasurer; Edward S. Fessenden, Asst. Treas. Open daily except Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 to 3 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M. 7 to 9 P. M.

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.

Meets first Monday in each month at Club House on margin of Spy Pond. Annual dues \$20.

ARLINGTON FINANCE CLUB.

Meets by invitation fourth Tuesday in each month.

A. O. H. DIV. 23.

Meets in Hibernian Hall, corner Mystic and Chestnut Sts., first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

ST. JAMES BRANCH No. 1313, L. C. B. A.

Meets in Knights of Columbus Hall, the 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

A. O. U. W. CIRCLE LODGE NO. 77.

Meets second, and fourth Tuesdays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, at 8 p. m.

JAMES RAY COLE LODGE, NO. 160.

Knights of Pythias. Meets first and third Tuesdays in I. O. O. F. Hall.

MENOTOMY TRUST CO.

James A. Bailey, Jr., President; John A. Easton, Treas. Corner Mass. Ave. and Pleasant St. Open daily from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Open Saturday from 8 a. m. to 7 to 8:30 p. m.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hose No. 1 on Park Avenue; Hose No. 2, on Mass. Avenue; Menotomy Hook and Ladder; Hose No. 3, on Broadway; Chemical A. on Mass. Ave.

F. A. M. HIRAM LODGE.

Meets in Masonic Hall, 453 Mass. Ave., Thursday on or before the full moon.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Court Pride, of Arlington, Meets in Adelphi Hall on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock.

ST. MALACHI COURT, NO. 81.

M. C. O. F. meets in A. O. H. Hall, 2nd, and last Thursdays at 8 o'clock P. M.

I. O. O. F. BETHEL LODGE, NO. 12.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Associates Building every Wednesday evening at 8.

IDA F. BUTLER REBEKAH LODGE NO. 152.

Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in Bethel Lodge Room.

MENOTOMY R. A. CHAPTER.

Meets third Tuesday of each month in Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, NO. 109.

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in C. of H. Hall, 9 Mystic St.

ST. AGNES COURT, NO. 141.

Daughters of Isabella. Meets in Grand Army Hall, Mass. Ave., second and fourth Mondays.

ROBBINS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Open Daily, except Sundays from 10:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. Children's Room, 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Sundays, for readers only, 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. Closed on Holidays.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BRANCH.

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1:30 to 6, to 7 to 8:30 p. m. August, open on Thursdays only. Closed on holidays.

EAST ARLINGTON-BRANCH.

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 6, 6:30 to 9 p. m. Closed on holidays.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Menotomy Council No. 1781. Meets first and third Fridays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, 370 Mass. Ave., at 8 p. m.

ARLINGTON CIVIC LEAGUE.

Meets in Crescent Hall, (Arlington Heights) fourth Tuesday of each month.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen meet at their office in Town Hall on the 2nd, and 4th Mondays with the Joint Board. On the off week they meet on Saturday evening.

Board of Public Works, each Monday evening at 7:30. Joint Board, 2nd and 4th, Monday at 7:30.

Town Clerk and Treasurer, office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Collector, office hours, Mondays, 7 to 9 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m., only.

Board of Health, last Friday of each month at 7:30, p. m.

Engineers' Fire Department, Saturday before last Monday, each month.

School Committee, third Tuesday evening monthly.

Trustees of Cemetery, on call of chairman.

Board of Assessors, every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WOMEN'S C. T. UNION.

Meets in Chapel of First Baptist, first Friday in month.

UNITED ORDER I. O. L.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 51. Meets in G. A. R. Hall the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

BAY STATE L. O. L. NO. 418.

Meets in Grand Army Hall, third Tuesday of the month.

U. O. G. C.

Paul Revere Commandery No. 831 meets 1st, and 3rd Monday of each month, at 8 p. m. in Knights of Columbus Hall.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Longfellow Chapter, 117, meets in Odd Fellows Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

G. A. R. FRANCIS GOULDS POST 36.

Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Mass. avenue, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. W. R. C. No. 43, meets on afternoons of same dates, at same place, at 2 p. m.

S. OF V. Camp 45.

Meets in G. A. R. Hall, on the first and third Mondays of the month, at 8 o'clock.

DR. YOUNG'S HOSPITAL

788 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Established 1910

Surgical Medical Obstetrical

Demonstrated Efficiency

GEORGIA E. YOUNG, Supt.

Tel. Arl. 90 23dclry

JAMES T. SWAN,

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

60 STATE ST., BOSTON.

1st Fort Hill 2447 Residence: Arlington 2120

Telephone Arl. 1780

Robert F. Walkinshaw

TAXI

14 Belknap Street, Arlington 14July6m

Silk This Winter.

Word comes from France that so far as she is concerned, much silk will be shown for next winter. And as we have a big silk supply in this country, quite probably we will follow the lead of Paris, and wear many frocks of this fabric.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES and ACCESSORIES

For right prices and quality our line of supplies can't be beat.

Call up for our prices and see why! Agent for

HOOD COODRICH KELLEY SPRINGFIELD AJAX & UNITED STATES TIRES and TUBES

Everything needed for any make of car always in stock. All orders filled and delivered in Lexington and Arlington the day received, and free of charge.

HARTLEY-BISHOP CO.
243 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON 92 MOODY ST., WALTHAM
Waltham 952 Back Bay 6446, 6080 Lexington 244-R

ARLINGTON CHURCHES

and services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH

(Unitarian.)

Corner of Mass. Avenue and Pleasant

Street. Rev. Frederic Gill, minister. 15

Devereux St. Sunday Services: Church

10:40 a. m.; Sunday School, Primary Dept.

11:40 a. m.; School 12 M., except July and

August. Afternoon services, November to

March: Vespers, second Sundays 4:30, Or-

gan Vespers, last Sundays at 5.

ARLINGTON FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Massachusetts Avenue, corner Willow

place. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m.

Sunday school at noon hour: Y. P. S. C. E.

meeting at 6:45 p. m. Rev. Nathan E.

Wood, D. D., minister.

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL

Corner Pleasant and Maple streets. Rev.

Samuel C. Bushnell, pastor; residence on

Maple street, opposite the church. Sunday

services at 10:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at

6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon, except

during July and August.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST

Massachusetts Avenue, opposite Academy

Street. Rev. Frank Lincoln Massie, pastor.

22 Hopkins Road. Sunday services in the

morning at 10:45; Sunday school at noon, except

during July and August. Y. P. Union at 7:00 p. m.

ST. AGNES, ROMAN CATHOLIC

Corner of Medford and Chestnut Sts. Rev.

Matthew J. Flaherty, pastor; Rev. Joseph

Early, Rev. John Flynn, assistant. Par-

ishion 22 Medford Street, next to church.

Masses at 7:00, 8:15, 9:30, high mass at

10:45; Sunday school at 9:30. Benediction at 4 p. m. Boys' Sodaity at 2; Girls' So-

dality at 3 p. m.

ST

Arlington Advocate

OFFICE

Fowle's Block, Mass. Avenue,
Arlington, Mass.Published Every Saturday By
C. S. PARKER & SON

Publishers

Subscription \$2. Single copies 5c.

Arlington, August 24, 1918.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Price for one week, (Per inch) \$1.00
25 cents per week afterwards.
One-half inch 50c when cash accompanies
order. Otherwise 60 cents.Entered at the Arlington Station, Boston
post office as second class matter.

Our Flag Is Now There

GOV. McCALL PULLS OUT.

The daily papers of Aug. 20 contained the announcement that Gov. McCall would make no further effort to secure the Republican party nomination for U. S. Senator to be named at the approaching primary election. His plaint, not long ago, that the Republican press of the state was almost a unit in opposition to his entering the field at this time and intimating they were controlled by a "machine" working to defeat a laudable ambition, foreshadowed this action on the part of Mr. McCall.

The newspapers of this state are not controlled by any political machine; few if any will allow dictation from any one regarding editorial attitude on any matter. To even intimate that such control existed was a political blunder on the part of Mr. McCall or the man selected to conduct his campaign.

This withdrawal simplifies matters and makes the nomination of Senator John M. Weeks, as the Republican candidate, certain. His faithful, conscientious service, his conspicuous loyalty and patriotism, his admitted ability and big grasp on public affairs, make him a well worthy of being continued in his high office.

IMAGINATION vs TRUTH.

A few days ago we spent a leisure hour turning over and inspecting a pile of magazines of ten years ago. In the issue of August, 1909, was a profusely illustrated article headed, "The Aerial Battle." The author was the well-known German scientist Carl Dienstbach. In view of what we now see and hear about "fighting in the air," we reproduce here the opening and closing paragraphs of the article referred to, as follows:

"In the fall of 1908 the third airship built by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin was bought by the German government, officially commissioned as a warship, and given a military crew. On May 29, 30 and 31st, his fifth and last ship, the Zeppelin II, made, without landing, a flight of 3 hours, covering 850 miles. The flight would have carried it from German soil to London, Paris, Vienna or Stockholm and back again. In secret trials by the German government during March, a rapid-firing gun, capable of throwing nearly sixty 1.9-inch shells a minute, was fired with entire success from the deck of the Zeppelin No. 1. This means the end of armies within the next ten years. The situation about which there is the densest popular ignorance, should be understood."

"That the new machinery of war will cause great changes in the history of nations cannot be doubted, if aerial warfare is permitted to exist. But will it be permitted? War a mile above the earth, between corps of artillery firing into huge bodies of inflammable gas, where the defeated plunge down to the ground a mass of charred pulp, will become a thing too spectacular and horrible for conception. Will civilization permit it to exist? Or does this war machine mean the end of war?"

IN TRANSITION?

"Out of this world travel a new democracy is being born." This has been growingly apparent as changed conditions, due to the war, have brought new environments and enlarged human sympathies. The Lord of the Manor and his gardener's son could not stand in line of battle and each not find there was a common tie between them,—that in the large sense, all are of one blood. This is what is being taught regarding the material things of life and has to do mainly with the physical.

During the months recently passed we have printed in these columns a number of letters from our own boys now fighting in a foreign land for "that new democracy that is being born." Are we wrong when

we say that running through all of them was evidence that side by side with a growing democracy there is coming a spiritual uplift, which makes one wonder whether the churches have caught or have missed this message from the battle line,—drop your differences, concentrate on essentials about which there can be no disagreements.

Ministers of every faith, working with the soldiers, have seen all their points of divergence swallowed up in the great mystery of life and death. They have been brought in contact with boys of clean minds, clean bodies, clean hearts, unharmed by indulgence in many things taboo in church regulation. In time of stress they have seen young men of no church connection exhibit faith in immortality that was little short of the sublime. These ministers must come home from the way with many things heretofore considered essential, cast into the scrap heap. As another has put it, "they will be followed by a sturdy lot of men who have given practical exemplification of faith. It will not be a light or easy task to bend these who have faced sublime truth into narrowness of existing sects. A new church must come from this war."

Have union services, at the outset arranged simply for coal conservation, and later continued through the vacation period, opened a door through which shall enter that which is far better than anything the past has seen since that time when "they held all things in common?"

CON. CON. ADJOURNS.

On Wednesday the second session of Mass. Constitutional Convention adjourned until next year, when the committee appointed to recodify the Constitution will make its report to the again assembled members, directly after adjournment of the 1919 Legislature.

This last working session of the Convention resembled in some respects the legislative adjournment, Gov. McCall being a guest and delivering a brief address. There were also presentations and resolutions complimenting the officers of the Convention on their ability, courtesy and fair treatment to all.

Although the convention has finished its regular work, much still remains to engage the attention of President John L. Bates and the delegates, before the Constitution is finally revised in accordance with the action of the convention and the vote of the people. Under an order adopted in the closing days, 700,000 copies of the nineteen amendments to be voted on at the next State election will be published in pamphlet form and sent to the various city and town clerks for distribution, so that every registered voter in the Commonwealth will have a copy of the amendments upon which he will be called upon to vote.

Out of the hundreds of proposals to make changes in the Constitution the following have been called for presentation to the voters of the state for acceptance or rejection:

To authorize the Legislature to take land, including water and mineral rights, for the conservation, development, utilization and control thereof.

To provide that when the offices of Governor and Lieutenant governor are vacated by reason of death, absence from the State or by reason of the succession to the offices and powers vacated shall be in the following order: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor.

To empower the governor to return to the Legislature for amendment any measure enacted and submitted to him for consideration. The governor must return the measure within five days after he receives it. Under the present Constitution he must either sign it, veto it or allow it to become a law without his approval at the end of five days.

To empower the Legislature to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, provided that no recess shall extend beyond the sixteenth day from the date of its first assembling. Under the present Constitution the Legislature cannot recess for more than two legislative days.

To authorize the Governor and Council to retire judges because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Under the present Constitution, retirement of judges is voluntary, unless they have reached certain ages or in case of malfeasance in office.

To provide that every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation or amendment.

To provide that women may be eligible for appointment as notaries public.

To provide that advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

To provide that the Legislature shall provide for the equipment, organization and training of the military and naval forces, and that the Governor, as commander in chief, shall have full power to use the whole or any part of them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion and the enforcement of law.

To authorize the Legislature to prescribe the method of selection and appointment of military and naval officers, provided that no officer shall be appointed unless he has passed an examination or has served one year in either the Federal or State military service.

To authorize the Legislature to provide for limiting buildings, according to their use or construction, to specific districts of cities and towns.

To authorize the Legislature to establish a system of compulsory voting.

To provide that the credit of the Commonwealth shall not be loaned to any private enterprise, and to limit the purposes for which the State may borrow money as follows: To repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the Commonwealth or assist the United States in case of war, in anticipation of receipts from taxes, or other sources; and for other purposes only by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature.

To provide for a State budget and to authorize the Governor to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

To provide for biennial elections of State officers, councillors and members of the Legislature.

To authorize the consolidation and rearrangement of State departments into not more than twenty divisions.

To prohibit members of the Legislature receiving compensation for serving on committees or commissions created during the time of their legislative service.

NOTE OF APPRECIATION.

Miss Irene Armes, who is in France and connected with the Y. M. C. A. work there, writes the following in regard to the Victrola and records that have been sent by Lexington friends:

"I wish I could give you just a glimpse of the women in France who are appreciating the Victrola and records sent over by the Lexington friends. Music means a great deal to most people, but to the women in France who are musical by nature and who have to be deprived of so many musical entertainments and pleasures during the war, the Victrola has been deeply appreciated."

"I wish I could express to you on paper what I have seen written in the faces of the girls as they gather after ten hours in a munition factory and listen eagerly for the voices of Alma Gluck, John McCormack, Louise Homer, or even Ada Jones. For a brief half hour, at least, the deadly monotony of making destructive machines for warfare is forgotten and dressed though they be in the poorest of clothes, with their faces often discolored by the acids used in the factory, still one catches the light of the real music lover and the ready response to any expression of friendliness. They are a fine lot of women, many of them are refugees and to them the Lexington Victrola is daily giving pleasure. I thank you for them."

Marriages

CARY-MARSDEN—In Arlington, Aug. 18th, by Rev. Matthew J. Flaherty, David Carey of Concord and Miss Henrietta A. Marsden of Arlington.

Deaths

GOULD—In Arlington, Aug. 21st, Elizabeth M. Gould, daughter of the late Thomas Gould, aged 24 years, 4 months.

UNDERWOOD—At Brooks Hospital, Brookline, Aug. 16, Melvin F. son of Mrs. W. T. Manning of Lexington, aged 44 years.

JONES—In Arlington, Aug. 21st, Lucinda S. Jones, wife of William H. Jones, aged 77 years.

STORER—In Arlington, Aug. 16, Carrie W. Leavitt, wife of Harry W. Storer of Worcester.

LOST!

Saturday noon, in front of Associates Building, Arlington, a black seal wallet with sum of money, checks, etc. Very liberal reward for return of wallet. Dr. F. A. Mansfield, Associates Building. Iwau24

WANTED—General Housework girls, Cooks, Second maids, Mother's helpers immediately, at Miss Crowley's Employment Office, 986 Mass. Avenue, Arlington. 24aug24

WANTED—In Lexington, general housework maid in family of five, not washing, 41 Percy Road, Lexington. Tel. Lex 595-24aug24

WANTED IN ARLINGTON OR SUBURBS—Boarding home for two children, aged two years and 9 months respectively. Address G. A. C. Room 43, State House. 24aug24

School Teacher Wanted

Light, sunny furnished room, excellent location, Arlington Heights, 2 minutes from Locke School. Husband in the Service. Price reasonable to congenial protestant person. Tel. Ari. 725W. If not answered call Hall 312W for appointment. L. D., 1 Paul Revere Road.

PIANO TALKS

An early start in piano study is invaluable. A child should begin at the age of six.

MR. AND MRS. RALPH BEN ELLEN
ARLINGTON and BOSTON.

HARDWOOD FLOORS
and
GENERAL CONTRACTING

GEORGE W. KENTY CO.
624 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Arlington 16 ARLINGTON

Private Sale

Household furniture, including piano with inside player; wing chair; mahogany library table; mahogany desk; bookcase; grandfather clock and hall clock; chamber sets, including a mahogany four-posted bedstead, dining room set, besides many other hand-made pieces. Must be sold within ten days. Mrs. A. E. Myers, 19 Lombard road, Tel. Arlington, 1434-W. 17aug24

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE COURT.

Middlesex, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Eleanor A. Negley, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been offered to be admitted to probate by Arthur J. Wellington, Esq., of Boston, attorney for the testator, and it appears to the court that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1918, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Arlington Advocate, newspaper published in Arlington, the last publication to be made day before the date of the court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esq., First Judge of said court, this twenty-first day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

F. M. ESTY, Register.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—Top market price. E. Freeman, Lexington. Tel. 111-R.

17aug24

CAPABLE WOMAN—And working house-keeper. Four adults. Desirable position good pay. 60 Hillside Avenue, Arlington Heights. 17aug24

MORE BOYS GOING.

Before another issue of our paper another group of Arlington young men will have left town to join comrades in various training camps where men are prepared for active service. The larger number in this group are assigned to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and they are scheduled to leave town on Tuesday, Aug. 27. The following is the list of names and home addresses:

George Riccio, 14 Prescott St.
Chester S. Spencer, 6 Summer St. Pl.
Michael S. Merrigan, 31 Central St.
Samuel T. Watson, 34 Teel St.
Charles H. Koenig, 17 Lewis Avenue.
Frank B. Morrison, 233 Broadway.
Antonio Cattalano, 218 Lake St.
Joseph J. Coyne, 15 Park St.
Frank Bowman, Jr., 27 Broadway.
Rexford S. Tucker, 808 Mass. Ave.
James Meikle, 17 Trowbridge St.
William J. Cady, 25 Palmer St.
John D. McGarry, 22 Prescott St.
Charles Reed, 68 Palmer St.
Harold K. Harwood, 600 Mass. Ave.
James F. Prendergast, 53 Park St.
William T. Marrigan, 102 Mass. Ave.
Axel Hallberg, 40 Thorndike St.

On Thursday, Aug. 29, the following will leave for Camp Devens, at Ayer:

Frank J. Sheehan, 16 Whittemore St.

Alexander Jordandes, James St.

Herman L. Barney, 16 Orville road.

John E. McCarthy, 4 Park St. Pl.

Wendell M. Peaslee, 26 Mill St.

Robert T. Svendsen, 14 Teel St.

Donald A. Linekin, 1275 Mass. Ave.

To Camp Upton, on Long Island, and assigned to go Friday, Aug. 30, are the following:

Harry B. Gayton, 56 Fairmont St.

J. Stanley Livingston, 29 Cliff St.

Charles A. Flynn, 84 Warren St.

John E. Berglund, 18 Franklin Ave.

William J. Sinclair, 26 Swan Pl.

Joseph J. Meany, 64 Henderson St.

Frank M. Merrill, 41 Medford St.

Donald A. Linekin, 1275 Mass. Ave.

On Saturday, Aug. 29, the following will leave for Camp Devens, at Ayer:

Frank J. Sheehan, 16 Whittemore St.

Alexander Jordandes, James St.

Herman L. Barney, 16 Orville road.

John E. McCarthy, 4 Park St. Pl.

Wendell M. Peaslee, 26 Mill St.

Robert T. Svendsen, 14 Teel St.

Donald A. Linekin, 1275 Mass. Ave.

To Camp Upton, on Long Island, and assigned to go Friday, Aug. 30, are the following:

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Mrs. Robert H. Meikle is back at her home on Park avenue after a week passed in Plymouth, N. H.

They tell us that this has been a fine blueberry season. Those who have taken the trouble to go blueberrying have found quantities of berries and have been amply rewarded for their trouble.

Mrs. F. J. Harling left the Heights on Wednesday for Bellgrade, Me., where her son Farnum, has been since last week. Mr. Harling will spend his vacation with his wife and son in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Eaton are at Pepperell for a vacation season. It is hoped the change in climate will prove a benefit to Mr. Eaton who has been ill the greater part of the summer with rheumatic trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stinson are at Yokum View Hotel, Becket, Mass., for the remainder of the summer. They go to Becket, to be near their two daughters, Helen and Louise, who are at a girl's camp in that place.

The funeral of Mrs. Johanna Glurich, wife of Antonio Glurich, was held Aug 16th at her late home 20 Grove Place. A high mass of requiem was celebrated in St. James' Church, Arlington Heights. Interment was in St. Paul's cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dow and son returned Tuesday from a ten days vacation passed at Crescent Lake, Claremont, N. H., where they were the guests of Mrs. Dow's sister, Mrs. Martin McClare, who has a summer home at the lake. They made the trip in their automobile.

Mr. Herbert L. Converse and Mr. James M. Lewis of Elizabeth, New Jersey, left the Heights Monday morning to motor to Boothbay Harbor, where they will spend their two weeks vacation. Mr. Lewis has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Herbert B. Converse, for a few days.

Friends of Judge and Mrs. Arthur C. Aldrich have received announcement of the arrival of Virginia Jewel, on Aug. 5th, at the Littleton hospital in New Hampshire. Mrs. Aldrich will perhaps be better remembered as Laurel Hardy, the older daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hardy, of Arlington. Judge and Mrs. Aldrich reside in Groveton, N. H.

William S. Warren, "dying" four feet from the 21st hole, won the cemetery tournament at the Arlmont Golf Club links in Arlington Heights, last Saturday afternoon, defeating a field of more than a dozen players. Next came A. A. Crawford and Cyrus L. Doe, both of whom "died" in the 18th hole. In the handicap vs. bogey play, Charles E. Davis was the winner, at 2 down, and for second place Charles L. McHugh. A. A. Crawford and William H. Evans were tied at 7 down.

The Methodist Episcopal church was filled in every portion last Sunday morning, the audience being made up of members of the Park Avenue Congl church, the Baptist, and the first mentioned church, which are uniting in union services during the summer. Rev. Edson R. Leach, minister of the Methodist church, preached both morning and evening. The music in the morning was by a trio made up of Mr. Danton, (the leader of the church quartette), with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Southall. Miss Ruth Woodend, pianist, was the accompanist. The service next Sunday, both morning and evening, will be at the Methodist church with Rev. Mr. Leach preaching.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE COURT.

Middlesex. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Maud L. Ellis, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Lucy M. Olsen, who prays that let the testator's may be admitted to her, the executrix thereto named, as Lucy M. Olsen, without giving surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of September A. D. 1918, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Arlington Advocate, a newspaper published in Arlington, the first publication to be on or at least before said date, and by mailing postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esq., First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

F. M. ESTY, Register.

ARLINGTON REGISTRY for NURSES

ELIZABETH PECK, R. N.

REGISTRAR.

GRADUATE and ATTENDANT NURSES

12 WHITMORE STREET TEL. ARLINGTON 446

50c

PIANO TUNING
Specialist all piano tuners
Boston office 10 Bromfield St.
Telephone in residence.

13 years of factory experience and tuning instruction
in Boston and vicinity. Tuners to manufacturers,
dealers, teachers, colleges and the musical profession. Refer
to his many patrons, among whom are Ex-Gov. Brackett, Hon.
Sam'l W. McCall, J. J. Martin, Pres. Exchange Trust Co., E.
Harold Crosby, manager, Dramatic Editor and Critic,
E. Nelson Blake, W. E. Wood, Dr. Percy, Cyrus E. Dallin, F.
V. Noyes, Harold E. Frost, O. Story, Dr. W. H. Brewster,
Livingston, C. W. Washburn, E. A. Locke, H. Simonds, G. H.
Wedgworth, C. H. Winslow, C. L. Muzzy, and many other well
known Arlington and Lexington people.

Orders can be left or telephoned to Arlington Office, F. A.
Smith's Jewelry store, Arlington Heights, L. D. Bradley's
store, Lexington office Smith's Periodical store.

20 years tuner in Arlington and Lexington
FRANK A. LOCKE

CHOICE FRUITS
In Season

FRESH VEGETABLES
Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Line Confectionery

CATERINO

Arlington and Lexington

Est. 1882. Tel. Con.

REVERSE

the call, when telephoning to FRANK A.
LOCKE the tuner, and it will cost you
nothing. Any pay station.

Never once throughout yesterday
Continued on page 8.

NOT AT ALL EAGER TO GO

Old Jeff Had No Desire Whatever to Be Translated From His Comfortable Cabin.

It is commonly supposed that negroes fearing death will make all sorts of promises because of their dread of future punishment. But Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips in "American Negro Slavery," tells the story of at least one old hard-headed fellow who steadfastly resisted the hypnotic suggestion of the preacher, and even repudiated glorification on his deathbed. A Louisiana physician recounted to Professor Phillips the final episode in the career of "Old Uncle Caleb," who had long been a-dying. "Before his departure, Jeff, the negro preacher, gathered his sable flock of saints and sinners around the bed. He read a chapter and prayed, after which they sang a hymn. Uncle Caleb lay motionless with closed eyes and gave no sign. Jeff approached and took his hand. "Uncle Caleb," he said earnestly, "de doctor says you are dying, and all de boderlin has come in for to see you fo' de las' time. And now, Uncle Caleb, dey wants to hear from you own mouf de precious words, dat yo feels prepared to meet yo God, and is ready an' willin' to go." Old Uncle Caleb opened his eyes suddenly and in a very irritable tone, rebuffed the pious functionary in the following unexpected manner: "Jeff, don't talk yo nonsense to me. You Jess knows dat I ain't ready to go and dat I ain't prepared to meet nobody . . . dis ole cabin suits me monstrously well!" And so he died.

ROYAL ROAD TO HAPPINESS

Much Depends on Making Proper Use of What One is Fortunate Enough to Possess.

Upon the use we make of what we have depends in large measure not only our success in life, but, what is more to the point, our happiness, remarks Charleston News and Courier. It is because we do not appreciate the blessings that we possess that so many of us fall, because common sense tells us that if we have the ability to understand and appreciate the gifts and favors that are showered upon us we would, at the same time, possess the ability to make the right use of them. Of course, there are cases where circumstances for the time being at least prevent us from applying our talents to the best possible use, but such circumstances do not stand in our way all the time, and if we have sufficient determination and perseverance the chances are that we will in the end make good use of what we have, provided we thoroughly appreciate the latter. Our talents, fortunately, do not all lie in the same direction any more than our personal inclinations do, and those things that bring joy and gratification to one person will not satisfy the ambitions of another, simply because the latter's ambitions and abilities are of a different nature.

Clumsy Birds.
"How clumsily birds fly," said a boy scout, eying the rooks flapping their way home. The audacity of this criticism from a youngster staggered me (writes a correspondent); but, by Jove, he was right. High overhead, higher than one ever saw a bird, an airplane dived musically in its effortless, imperious way against the sunset, through the fleece of clouds and looping in sheer ecstasy of perfect command of power, swept down to earth in great, glorious curves. That was the twelve-year-old boy's criterion of flying. Hence his almost pitying contempt for birds with their flurried and visible output of energy. This lad and his contemporaries know nothing of the wonder with which men for untold generations have watched and envied the birds flying in the air. School children criticize the flight of the swallow, for they have grown up with airplanes, which are as little marvelous to them as a railway engine.—London Daily Chronicle.

Inherited Talents.
The Dumas, father and son, form a splendid example of inherited talents. Alexandre Dumas, called Dumas pere, the great French romantic novelist, was a strange embodiment of the mental and physical characteristics of his grandparents. He was a grandson of the Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie and a negress, both of Haiti; his father, Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas, was for a time a general under Napoleon.

The son, Alexandre Dumas, was one of the most distinguished of modern French dramatists. Born in Paris in 1824, he was a prolific writer of romantic and chivalric passion. His "La Dame aux Camellias," which was dramatized in 1887, was one of the plays in which the divine Sarah scored her greatest success.

City of Amiens in History.

Amiens, which in 1914 was about the size of Springfield, Mass., was in ancient times known as Samarobriva and was the capital of the Gallic tribe known in Julius Caesar's time as the Ambians ("dwellers on the water"). It became a Roman stronghold and received special consideration at the hands of Marcus Aurelius. The Franks captured it in the fifth century. In the twelfth century it became an important commercial center, and 400 years later was one of the chief cities of the great textile industries in France. Up to 1790 it was the capital of Picardy, and is now the capital of the department of the Somme.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED THE Job PRINTING Plant OF THE Arlington ADVOCATE Office AT 446 Mass. Ave.

ARLINGTON

It is the largest equipped plant in Arlington. A linotype machine makes it possible to turn out circulars, programs, booklets and all small work at short notice.

Give us an opportunity to serve you.

TELEPHONE 141

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

SURFACE LINES.

TIME TABLE.

Subject to change without notice.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS to HARVARD SQUARE, 4:05, 5:04 a.m., 10 minutes to 5:44, 5:52 and 8 minutes to 6:44, 6 minutes to 8:38, 7 and 8 minutes to 3:44, 6 minutes to 6:08 p.m., 7 and 8 minutes to 11:30, 11:45, 12:00 p.m., 12:15 a.m.

SUNDAY—5:15 a.m., each 15 minutes, 7:30 a.m., each 7 and 8 minutes to 8:44, a.m., 6 minutes to 1:14, 5 minutes to 9:44, 6 minutes to 11:14, 11:22, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00 p.m., 12:15 a.m.

NIGHT SERVICE—to Adams Sq. by connection with Harvard Sq., 12:35, 1:05, 1:55, 2:36, 3:36, 4:35 a.m., leaves Adams Sq., 12:30, 1:05, 1:35, 2:05, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35 a.m.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS to SULLIVAN SQUARE via BROADWAY—6:27 a.m., every 20 minutes to 12:07 a.m., SUNDAY—7:07 and every 80 minutes to 10:07 a.m., every 20 minutes to 11:07 11:37 p.m., 12:07 a.m.

ARLINGTON CENTRE to SULLIVAN SQUARE via MEDFORD HILLSIDE—5:06, 5:26, 5:43, 7 and 8 minutes to 8:06, 10 minutes to 8:56, 9:26, 9:46, 10 minutes to 10:51, 10:58, 11:53, 12:13 a.m., SUNDAY—5:22, 5:49, 15 minutes to 9:34, 9:46, a.m., 10 minutes to 10:46, 10:58, 11:13, 11:53, p.m., 12:13 a.m.

NIGHT SERVICE—(by transfer at Winter Hill) 12:45, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 a.m., return take Medford car, leaves Adams Sq., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, p.m.

ELEVATED LINES.

Elevated trains run between Harvard Sq. and South Station via Cambridge Subway from 5:24 a.m. to 11:51 a.m., SUNDAY—5:24 a.m. to 8:15 a.m., 10 minutes to 11:51 a.m., Sullivan Sq. via Dudley St. via the Tunnel and Atlantic Ave. from 5:24 a.m. to 11:50, night, SUNDAY—5:54 a.m. to 11:50 night, Sullivan Square and Forest Hills via Tunnel from 5:24 a.m. to 11:50 night, SUNDAY—5:54 a.m. to 11:50 night.

EDWARD DANA
Transportation Manager

July 27, 1918.

UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



(Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.)

Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.

WORLD SHORTAGE
IN BEET SUGAR

Crops Are 40 Per Cent. Less Than Pre-War Average—Central Powers Hit Hardest.

CAN SUGAR IS ISOLATED.

Allied Beet Production Falls One-third in Rigid War Economy Practiced.

The world today is producing forty per cent. less beet sugar than the pre-war average.

Counting the American, Allied and German-Austrian crops, as well as the neutrals, the U. S. Food Administration has estimated that the world shortage created by the light crop of 1917-1918 is at least three and a half million tons.

That the 1917-1918 crop of cane sugar was two million tons in excess of the previous year does not relieve the general shortage.

Cuba and Java produce one-half of the world cane crop, and the Java sugar is too far removed from America to transport when shipping is badly needed to transport and maintain the military forces in France.

In Java a large part of the old sugar crop is still awaiting shipment. Since it requires 150 to 160 days for each boat that is sent to Java, the possibilities of obtaining adequate shipments of Java sugar this season are remote.

Allies' Production Falls.

Taking the Allied nations as a group, official reports show that beet sugar production is less by one-third than the pre-war average.

French beet sugar industry has suffered most by the war. The French yield of beet sugar is now only 29 per cent. of the pre-war average.

For the five years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, France produced an average of 7,52,542 tons of sugar each year. For 1917-18 the French production was 219,416 tons.

With 61 factories operating, as compared with more than 200 that were in existence before the war and before the general campaign of destruction launched by the German armies, France nevertheless managed to manufacture more beet sugar in 1917-18 than in 1916-17, when the total output was 202,415 tons.

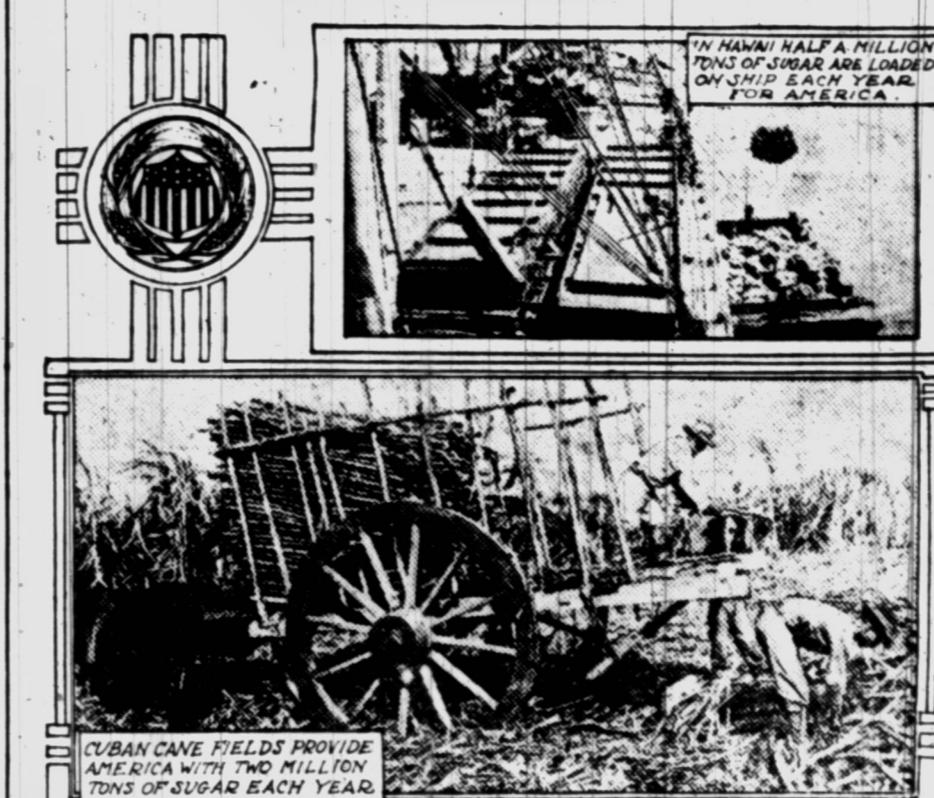
Italy in 1917-18 produced 100,800 tons of beet sugar, which was 56,000 tons less than the previous year and 110,250 less than the annual output of sugar for the five year pre-war period.

One of the great difficulties experienced in Italy's beet sugar industry was finding sufficient labor to handle the crop. Thousands of men usually employed in beet sugar production were called for military service. The yield per acre amounted to approximately half of the usual quantity of beets harvested.

ONE SPOON, PLEASE.

Make one spoon of sugar
Do the work of two.
Keep the program going
Until the war is through.

Ships & Sugar



OVER 75 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is delivered by ships. There is produced about 800,000 tons of beet sugar and 250,000 tons of cane sugar in Louisiana. The total consumption of the United States is about 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes about 4,250,000 tons of refined sugar.

If our coasts were blockaded as Germany's now are, we would have available for the use of the people of the United States only one pound of sugar for every four we use. Under such circumstances there is no doubt that the American people would get along on this limited supply without complaint.

The United States Food Administration is asking every American household to use not more than two pounds of sugar per person each month for domestic use. Reducing our sugar consumption here means that we will be able to help supply the needs of France, England and Italy. Sugar conservation on the American table also means conservation of ships.

The Army and Navy have sent out an "S. O. S." call for ships. "Save Our Ships to Transport Troops and Munitions to France, in order that we may keep the fighting front where it now is and not allow it to extend to our own homes," is the message.

There is ample sugar in the world for all requirements—in fact, there is a large surplus, but on account of the ship shortage it is not available for use in this country.

Java, which produces 15 per cent. of the world's cane crop, is too far removed. It requires 150 to 160 days for a ship to go to Java and return.

LOCATION OF BOX
ARLINGTON FIRE ALARM

TELEPHONES.

Central Fire Station. Broadway. 250
Combination A. No. 1007 Mass. Ave. 64-J
Hose 1, Arlington Heights. 64-M
13 Cor. Henderson and Sawin St.
14 Mass. Ave., and Teel St.
141 Mass. Ave., near Trowbridge St.
15 Mass. Ave., near Winter St.
153 Mass. Ave., near Everett St.
16 Mass. Ave., and Tufts St.
162 Mass. Ave., bet. Palmer & Wyman
Streets.
17 Lake St., opp. D. Wyman's house.
18 North Union St., opp. Fremont St.
19 Marathon St., and Waldo road.
20 Old Town Hall (Police Station).
21 Junction Broadway & Warren St.
22 Everett and Raleigh Sts.
23 Lincoln Street, near Warren.
24 Central Fire Station, Broadway.
25 Medford St. and Lewis Avenue.
26 Mystic and Summer Sts.
27 Mystic and Fairview Ave.
28 Mystic and Old Mystic Sts.
29 Kensington Park.
30 Pleasant St., near Lake St.
31 Pleasant St., opp. Gray.
32 Pleasant St., opp. Addison and Wellington St.
33 Old Town Hall.
34 Russell St., cor. Russell Terrace.
35 Academy St., near Maple.
36 Mass. Ave., cor. Mill Street.
37 Jason Street, near Irving.
38 Bartlett and Windermere Aves.
39 Jason St., and Norfolk road.
40 Highland Ave., and Schouler Court.
41 Highland Ave., and Gloucester St.
42 Summer and Grove Sts.
43 Symmes Hospital.
44 Highland Fire Sta. 1007 Mass. Ave.
45 Brattle St., near R. R. Station.
46 Mass. Ave., opp. Forrest St.
47 The Theodore Schwamb Co.
48 Forest St., north of R. R. tracks.
49 Overlook road, east of Forest St.
50 Westminister Ave., cor. Westmoreland Ave.
51 Junction Park and Westminster Aves., Lowell and Bow Sts.
52 Park Ave., Ext. & Blossom St.
53 Park & Prospect Aves.
54 Elmwood Ave., and Renfrew St.
55 Florence and Hillside Aves.
56 Wellington Ave., opp. Wachusett Ave.
57 Fire Station, Park Ave. (Heights).
58 Appleton St., near Oakland Ave.
59 Elevated R. R. Car House.
60 Mass. Ave., near Hibbert St.
61 Oakland Ave., and Gray St.
62 Marycliff Academy, Robbins Rd.

SIGNALS.

2 blows twice, at 7:15, 8:30 a.m.; 12:45, p.m. no school. At any other time department answer same as Box 36.

2 blows at 6:45 a.m., noon and two blows at 6:45 p.m. test blow.

Two blows—Dismissal Signal.

Three blows, followed by two or more rounds of box number—Second Alarm.

Four blows, calling Medford. (special signal.)

5-5-5 Fire in Medford.

Five blows, calling Somerville, (special signal.)

5-5-5 Fire in Somerville.

Eight blows—Forest Fire Signal, followed by two rounds of Box nearest fire.

Nine blows twice, General alarm, calling Medford and Somerville.

Ten blows—Out of Town Signal. Commanded by two or more rounds of box number.

Twelve blows—Police Call.

Still Alarm, all bells ordered.

Telephone Central Fire Station, 250, giving exact location of fire.

WALTER H. PEIRCE, Chief.

R. W. LEBARON, Supt. of Wires.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

Number.
12 Cor. Woburn and Cottage street.
13 Woburn street and Manley Court.
14 Woburn and Vine Sts.
15 Woburn and Lowell Sts.
16 Lowell and Maple Sts.
17 Lowell St. at F. H. Reed's.
18 Mass. Ave. at Baptist church.
19 Winthrop Road & Highland Ave.
20 Hill School.
21 Bloomfield and Eustis Sts.
22 Bloomfield St. and Highland Ave.
23 Monroe School.
24 Percy Road and Warren St.
25 Mass. Ave. and Percy Road.
26 Pelham and Elliott Roads.
27 Woburn and Elliott Road.
28 Middle St. at H. W. Cotton's.
29 Mass. Ave. and Middle Sts.
30 Middle St. at H. H. Tyler's.
31 Mass. Ave. and Locust Aves.
32 Mass. Ave. and Independence Aves.
33 Mass. Ave. and Curve St.
34 Mass. Ave. and Pleasant St.
35 Mass. Ave. and Pleasant St.
36 Pleasant St. at C. Lawrence's.
37 Waterston St. at Geo. W. Norton's.
38 Pleasant St. and Concord Ave.
39 Mass. Ave. and Oak St.
40 Mass. Ave. opp. East Lexington R. R. Station.
41 Oak St. at C. E. McPhee's.
42 Mass. Ave. at J. P. O'Riordan's.
43 Mass. Ave. and Merrimac St.
44 Wilson and Arcadia Sts.
45 Mass. Ave. and Sylvan St.
46 Bedford St. at John Hinckley's.
47 Bedford St. at Lexington Lumber.
48 Middle and Revere Sts.
49 Middle and Boston Baras.
50 Bedford St. at C. F. Smith's.
51 Reed and Ash Sts.
52 Bedford St. at Warren A. Davis'.
53 Bedford St. at Lexington Park.
54 Mass. Ave. and Elm Ave.
55 Clark and Forest Sts.
56 Hancock School.
5

GREATEST CHANCE A MAN EVER HAD

Can Help Himself, His Boy and
His Country by Buying
Liberty Bonds

WE MUST ALL DO OUR BEST

Scores of Things We Can Do Without
Which Seem Necessities and Yet
Are Really Luxuries—Get
Into the Fight.

By EDWARD BOK.
Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal.

Each time a new Liberty loan is announced we should hail it with pleasure. For years we have used the phrase "as good as a government bond" as indicating the safest investment possible, but before the war it was impossible for the average investor to secure a government bond. Periodically an issue was made, but it was so quickly subscribed for by the bankers that the small investor had little chance. Now we all have a chance, and a chance at all that we can afford to buy.

It will, of course, be argued by some when the fourth Liberty loan is announced that they have not as yet paid for the third loan bonds for which they subscribed. That may be true, but that is no reason why we should fail to subscribe again. Before the fifth loan can be issued we will have paid for the third loan bonds and begun paying for the fourth loan bonds that we subscribed for. Thus if we go on we will have a distinct part in each loan have each month put aside a sum for the best investment on earth, have acquired the steady habit of saving, and when the last loan is announced and we shall have taken part of that and paid for it, we shall find ourselves in possession of a collection of bonds that will make us proud of the share we took in the war and have a comfortable "nest egg" in the bargain.

Must Do Our Best.
Never, really, was there such a stimulant given us to do without the nonessential and save. Not only is it saving for our boys and helping them to fight, but it is saving for them when they come home and saving for ourselves. Is there, in imagination, a prouder parent than that father or mother, who when his or her boy comes home from serving his country, can open a drawer and pull out a neat little package of Liberty loan bonds? That is what we mean by "keeping the home fires burning," by "backing up our boys," by "doing our bit." The only point is that we should change the latter to "doing our best." We've done our "bit" in the past loans; in this fourth loan we should do our "best." We want to be able to show our boy a bond or two or three in each loan; not have him ask: "Oh, didn't you get in on the fourth?"

It isn't as if we can't do it. We can if we will only set our minds to the job of real saving. There are scores of things we can do without which seem necessities and yet are really luxuries. Our boys "over there" are doing without them and offering their lives besides. We are not asked for the latter. All we are asked to do is to do without here something and there something, and by doing this we are patriots! And all the time while we are adjudged patriots we are investing our money in the safest thing on earth and getting a good interest on it in the bargain. Frankly, can you "beat it"? It is something to ask a man to give money, without a return, and be a patriot. But in these Liberty loans all the government asks that a man shall loan his money, safely guarded and at a good interest, and still he is a patriot.

Must Lend or Be Taxed.
Another point we must remember, taking this whole matter simply on an economic basis: That the more of these Liberty bonds we buy the less taxes we will have to pay. The government must have the money to keep up the war and feed and clothe our boys. This year it needs about \$24,000,000,000. This amount it must get from the people. And if the people won't loan in bonds, it must take in taxes. Hence, the more we loan the less we will have to give.

It's all a question of saving, saving, saving—and never was there a better time to begin than now with the Liberty loan bonds as an attraction. The man who has no ready money with which to buy the bonds is the very man that the government wants above all other classes of men to loan it his money; his money saved here with a dollar and there with a quarter. It is the finest kind of money to give to our country: the money that we save by some act of self-denial. It isn't the money that we have in the bank that we want to draw out and buy Liberty bonds with; it is the money that next winter we can save, month by month. That is really helping your boy "over there"; helping the government to keep him warm and fit, and, incidentally, helping yourself to lay by the most valuable pieces of paper that you can buy, put away, and all the time getting a good interest on them.

AN AUGUST CONCEPTION.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and essayist, writing some 75 years ago, said:

"The possible destiny of the United States of America as a Nation of a hundred million of free men, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, is an august conception."

The United States is now a Nation of a hundred million or more, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and reaching out east takes in Hawaii and the Philippines, in the north Alaska, and in the south the Panama Canal. But grander than its physical is its moral greatness. Its fairness and justice, its courage and power, its maintenance of right and freedom cover the world.

The destiny the United States is now fulfilling is a more august conception than even the imagination of the author of *Kubla Khan* conceived of less than a century ago.

SAVING AND SERVING.

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material; if the citizen uses it, the material and the labor can not be used by the Government. If the citizen economizes in consumption, so much material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

Black Eye for the Hun.
Seventeen million individual subscribers were part of the third Liberty loan. That means one in every six of the population of the United States. But there's no reason why with the coming fourth loan this should not be

changed to one in every three persons in the United States and finally that every person in the United States shall own a bond. Fancy the state of mind of the German war lords if they were made to realize that every one of the one hundred millions of Americans were so determined to beat them that they had all invested with the one idea to beat them. Would the war continue another year? Most unlikely. Most of us ask each other or ourselves "When will this war end?" There is no quicker way to end it than to make it possible for our government to throw into it every resource that we have. The moment that the Prussian war lords realize this fact, they will come to their senses. And the only way to bring this about is for you and me to do our part and do it fully. This means to loan every cent we can to the government; hold nothing back, but give it our all. It isn't a question of when can we end the war; it is a question of when you or I end the war. It is what you and I do. It is the drop of water, multiplied by millions, that makes the deluge. It is what you and I do in our small way that, multiplied by the millions, makes for a united strength before which nothing can stand. Win the war we will, but when we win it depends upon us. "It can't be too soon for me," we say. Then let's get busy, real busy, and save and loan to our government what we save.

LIBERTY LOAN AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The effect of the Liberty Loans and the War Savings Stamps on savings banks' deposits has been watched with keen interest by economists and financiers. The experience of England was very encouraging; in the year 1916 the English small depositors purchased billions of dollars of war bonds and at the same time increased their deposits in savings banks over \$60,000,000.

The belief is entertained that the result in America has been very similar to that in England, and that despite the purchase by the American people of some \$10,000,000,000 of Liberty Bonds and \$500,000,000 of War Savings Stamps, a very fair proportion of which were purchased by savings banks depositors, savings banks' deposits have increased.

Full reports have been received from the savings banks in New York State. They show a decrease in deposits for the last year of only \$8,000,000, but an increase of 21,252 depositors. The loss in deposits is insignificant; the increase in the number of depositors very significant. With increased cost of living and other war conditions, the decrease in deposits might well be expected; the increase of depositors shows that the saving habit is greatly growing in our country.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION AIDS FARMERS.

In compliance with telegraphed instructions from Secretary McAdoo, the War Finance Corporation has wired Federal reserve banks at Dallas, Kansas City, and Minneapolis to notify banks and trust companies in their respective districts, nonmembers as well as members of the Federal Reserve System, of the willingness of the corporation to make advances to those financial institutions which had made loans to farmers and cattlemen.

Droughts in these districts are creating a serious condition for the farmers and this action is taken to relieve the situation.

Secretary McAdoo stated that no industry was more vital to the war than raising wheat, corn, live stock, and other food products, and that the banks should make loans on the notes of farmers since they are engaged in an industry not only necessary and contributory to the winning of the war but vital to it.

AN AUGUST CONCEPTION.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and essayist, writing some 75 years ago, said:

"The possible destiny of the United States of America as a Nation of a hundred million of free men, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, is an august conception."

The United States is now a Nation of a hundred million or more, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and reaching out east takes in Hawaii and the Philippines, in the north Alaska, and in the south the Panama Canal. But grander than its physical is its moral greatness. Its fairness and justice, its courage and power, its maintenance of right and freedom cover the world.

The destiny the United States is now fulfilling is a more august conception than even the imagination of the author of *Kubla Khan* conceived of less than a century ago.

SAVING AND SERVING.

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material; if the citizen uses it, the material and the labor can not be used by the Government. If the citizen economizes in consumption, so much material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

Black Eye for the Hun.
Seventeen million individual subscribers were part of the third Liberty loan. That means one in every six of the population of the United States. But there's no reason why with the coming fourth loan this should not be

"GET OUR QUOTATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILE FIRE, COLLISION, THEFT, LIABILITY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE."

RUSSELL & FAIRFIELD
101 MILK STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
TEL. MAIN 5020.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by John E. Darling to Samuel L. Terhune, Jr., dated May 5, 1913, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 3783, Page 374, which mortgage has been duly assigned and is now held by B. Farnham Smith, for breach of the condition of said mortgage and for the successive foreclosures, the same, was sold at public auction upon the premises hereinafter described, on TUESDAY, the tenth day of September, 1918, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgagee, and therein described substantially as follows:—

"A certain parcel of land situated in Arlington, being the lot numbered One Hundred and Six (206) on plan entitled, "House Lots, Squire Park, Arlington, Mass.," dated April 1910, H. S. Adams, C. E., recorded with Middlesex So. District Deeds, book of plans No. 185, plan No. 31, bounded and described as shown in said plan, namely: Southeasterly by Amstern Street on said plan, forty-seven and one-half rods (234.50 feet); Northwesterly by lot No. 205 on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; Northwesterly by lot No. 198 on said plan, forty-seven and one-half rods (234.50 feet); Northwesterly by lot No. 207 on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; containing according to said plan, forty-seven and one-half rods (234.50) square feet, and, however, otherwise bounded and described. This conveyance is made subject to restrictions of record, and to a first mortgage of \$3600, held by the Cambridge Savings Bank of Cambridge. Meaning to convey premises conveyed to me by William A. Muller, et al., by deed dated October 11, 1912, recorded with said Middlesex, book 3783, page 439, et seq."

Said premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes, tax deeds or other municipal assessments, if any such there be.

\$300 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

B. FARNHAM SMITH,
Assignee of said mortgage.

17Aug3w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Elmer A. W. Cutler to James H. Winn, dated November 4, 1912, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 3754, Page 51, and duly assigned to Arthur L. Winn, Frank W. Winn and Harry T. Winn by assignment recorded with said Deeds, Book 4017, Page 51, and for breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, will be sold at public auction upon the premises in Arlington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on TUESDAY, September 3, 1918, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, as follows:—

"A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Arlington containing about one third of an acre more or less, bounded and described as follows, to wit:— Beginning at a point in the street named Pleasant Street and running in a southerly direction to land formerly of A. G. Peck, measuring two hundred and forty-five (45) feet; thence turning to the northeasterly direction by land of said A. G. Peck, measuring fifty eight feet; thence turning and running Northwesterly by land of E. P. Stickney, measuring two hundred and forty feet; thence turning and running by said Pleasant Street to the point of beginning.

Being the same premises deeded to Amos Locke by James Russell March 9, 1820 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Middlesex Book 232, Page 335. The sale will be made subject to any outstanding taxes, tax titles or municipal liens upon the premises.

A deposit of \$400 will be required of the purchaser, balance of the purchase price payable within ten days from the date of this sale upon passing papers at the office of Littlefield & Tilden, 1107 Old South Building, Boston.

If, through the fault of the purchaser, the transaction is not completed, the deposit shall be forfeited as liquidated damages.

August 8, 1918.

ARTHUR L. WINN,
FRANK W. WINN,
HARRY T. WINN,
Assignees and present holders of said mortgage.

10Aug3w

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE COURT.

Middlesex, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Elizabeth Collins, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Edward F. Collins, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named by said deceased, to administer the estate of Elizabeth Collins, without giving a surety on his office bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1918, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. You are also required to bring with you a copy of the publication of the notice of sale, payable within ten days from the date of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this first day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

10Aug3w

F. M. ESTY, Register.

5. How much sugar can each person have?

Not more than two pounds per month per person for household use and a limited supply for the necessary preservation of fruit and other foods. The Army and Navy must receive their ration.

2. How is the Food Administration handling distribution of sugar?

Use of sugar in manufacturing anything but foodstuffs and explosives has been forbidden; manufacturers of soft drinks, candy, and other less-essentials have been limited to one-half their consumption last year; ice cream makers to 75 per cent, and bakers to 70 per cent. For ordinary household use not more than two pounds can be bought at one time for town and city residents, and not more than five pounds at one time for country people.

3. What restrictions have been placed on public eating houses in regard to sugar?

For every 90 meals served not more than two pounds of sugar may be purchased.

4. Are there other rules?

Federal Food Administrators in the various states may make rulings to suit local conditions in regard to sugar for home canning.

5. Are civilians to consider themselves on a definite sugar ration?

Yes. They are in honor bound to use not more than two pounds per person per month, and are strongly urged to use as much less as possible. They are expected to use sugar substitutes as much as they can. Substitutes include corn syrup, honey, maple sugar, maple syrup, sorghum, fruit, fruit juices, etc.

6. What is the sugar ration at present in England, France and Italy?

England—1 1/2 pounds per person per month, including all foods and drinks containing sugar.

France—1 pound per person per month.

These rations are not guaranteed. They represent the maximum under present rationing systems, if the sugar can be obtained.

7. Does the two pound ration for householders include sugar for canning?

No, not as a general policy. A limited amount of sugar is allowed for preserving fruits at home. However, it is urged that every one eat less than two pounds if possible, to leave more for canning.

8. How can sugar for home canning be obtained?

By applying to the county food administrator of your county, or his deputy in your vicinity. Certificates must be signed by persons who wish to can. These certificates are to be returned to the food administrator of the county by the dealers who sell the sugar.

Have You Any Old Gold or Jewelry?

SPOT CASH, no waiting, for Old Gold, Platinum, Silverware and Jewelry, which is no longer useful

BIRTHDAY STONES

JANUARY
By those who in this month are born
No gem save Garnets should be worn;
Those who in warm July are born:
Thus will they be exempt and free
From love's doubts and anxiety.

FEBRUARY
The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind—
Freedom from passion and from care
If they the Amethyst will wear.

MARCH
Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL
A maiden born when Autumn's leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze
A Sapphire on her brow should bind
Twill cure diseases of the mind.

